

**14622. Adulteration and misbranding of Laxa raisins. U. S. v. 240 Cartons of Laxa Raisins. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21066. I. S. No. 4393-x. S. No. C-5093.)

On May 11, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 240 cartons of Laxa raisins, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Laxa Raisin Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, on or about April 10, 1926, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted of seedless raisins with added phenolphthalein (4 grains per package) and extract of a laxative plant drug.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained added deleterious ingredients which might have rendered it injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Laxa Raisins" and "Complies with Pure Food Laws," and cut of a hand holding a bunch of raisins, borne on the carton containing the article, were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Laxa Raisins \* \* \* Scientifically Processed To Increase The Laxative Effect Of The Natural Fruit \* \* \* The Natural Fruit Laxative," (retail carton) "Laxa Raisins \* \* \* raisins with the laxative elements scientifically increased without altering the \* \* \* wholesomeness of the fruit. A delightful and never-failing corrective for constipation with attending headaches and discomforts \* \* \* diminishing doses \* \* \* as needed will keep the bowels in perfect condition \* \* \* a pleasant and effective intestinal regulator for children and adults Laxa Raisins For adults and children \* \* \* The Natural Fruit Laxative."

On September 9, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14623. Adulteration and misbranding of canned salmon. U. S. v. 1,000 Cases of Canned Salmon. Decree entered, ordering product destroyed.** (F. & D. No. 15618. I. S. No. 1023-t. S. No. C-3322.)

On November 16, 1921, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,000 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Nashville, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by W. R. Beatty Co., Vancouver, B. C., Canada, on or about October 4, 1921, and that it had been transported from the Dominion of Canada into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "Pink Salmon Packed By Kenai Packing Co. Drier Bay, Alaska," (can) "Kay-Square Brand Select Pink Salmon \* \* \* Keen-Eye Inspection Fresh Fish Clean Canneries Inspected."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed and putrid animal substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Keen-Eye Inspection Fresh Fish Inspected," borne on the label, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On March 2, 1926, C. B. Ragland & Co., Nashville, Tenn., having appeared as claimant for the property and having agreed that it was unfit for human consumption, judgment was entered, ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14624. Alleged adulteration of tomato paste. U. S. v. 188 Cases of Tomato Paste. Consent decree, adjudging product misbranded and ordering its release under bond.** (F. & D. No. 20441. I. S. No. 2405-x. S. No. C-4821.)

On September 17, 1925, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in